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## TWELVE PAGES.

The Sunday Journal has double the circuation of any Sunday paper in Indiana, Price five cents. WOMEN IN POLITICS. The question, so long and so profoundly discussed, as to whether women shall enter politics, no longer exists, though now and then some glow-witted, owlish writer laboriously treats it as an unsolved problem. The women thems:lves long since settled the matter by the simple process of entering politics. Probably there was never a time in the history of civilization when feminine influence was not felt in the affairs of government, but it has ponsibility upon every man to arouse general selves. At the present time the majority of intelligent women are content to inform sonsciously or unconsciously to exert such influence as they may possess upon the voters,

remained for a republic which imposes reinterest in public questions among women. That this interest exists, and is growing with each year, admits of no argument. Opinions may differ as to the proper extent of their active participation in such affairs, but these differences may be safely left to adjust themthemselves upon the issues of the day and or the law-makers, or other recognized polit leal factors who come within their individual orbits. This is not a part of any "movement;" It is simply the natural outcome of education and public spirit. Possibly the same causes which have created this degree of political interest may yet lead the many to join with the low in demanding the ballot and other "rights"-enthusiasts tell us so. When that lay comes there is no room for doubt that they will get all they ask; but, in the meantime, they read the newspapers, they are earnest listeners to political speeches, they attend conventions in large numbers, and in private express themselves with great freedom and force on the topics of the day. In the main, this political element, so far as it affects the two great parties, has been without organiza tion: but, at last, the idea that if women will take part in politics, they may as well do so systematically, is being acted upon, as indisated by the iformation of the Woman's national Republican committee and its appeal to the Republican sisterhood. This circular letter, the greater portion of which has appeared in the Journal, attaches great importance to the industrial issue, because of its bearing upon the happiness of home and fireside, and seges the subordination of home to national issues. In an introductory paragraph, it says: "Do you realize the moral side, the heart

iomic questions which are ny discussed in the campaign? Do you resember that when labor is degraded woman is degraded? The shop girl, the factory operative, the sewing woman, indeed every working woman, whether she toil in home, or shop, or school, is interested in the maintenance of the American standard of value in abor and its return to the home. In November next 12,000,000 voters will go to the polls and determine who shall receive the highest bonor in the gift of the American people. Is this anything to you? Does it make any difference to you who this man is, and for what set of principles he stands? Would not the choice of Benjamin Harrison and Levi P.
Morton, as chief executive of this great Nation, tend to establish a popular standard of
private morals and public service which any might present to the aspirations of her son! Do not their lives illustrate that purity in personal character is consistent with thest worldly success? That the dealof the mart of trade, the court of justice, slative chamber, or the camp of war need never cause a blush in the home? Is it not vital to the Nation's life that these truths be emphasized in the characters of the peo-ple's chief representatives?"

These searching questions are answered in the committee's own words when they add: The united influence of Republican comes jil conserve moral power in society, he good and aid in the dominance of Re

Instructions accompanying the circular in-

dicate briefly how effective work may be done. Young women are especially requested to urge gentlemen to join them in the study of th economic questions of the day, which questions, when viewed in a practical way, and applied as they must be to the affairs of daily life, are neither dry nor uninteresting. "Let centlemen understand," says the committee. "that the man of the present day must have positive convictions on the right side of political questions to entitle him to the respect of intelligent American women. Let no woman suppose that current political questions are outside or beyond her domain. The average woman may in the time which she can command and the ability she employs in the ordinary routine of woman's work become intelligent on these questions and render her home and her country valuable serv Much good work can be accomplished in usel districts, and sometimes in larger comby a careful registration and pernes of the voters by the women. perleation and advice with

should be taken not to intrude unnecessarily. Let not overcaution, however, cause neglect, and neglect bring failure."

Indiana women have not waited for this appeal, but in many places have already organized for work. Encouraged by example, and inspired by such noble leaders, it is probable that other women, thousands of whom have shown their interest in the Republican cause by pilgrimages to the home of the candidate, will engage in more active and systematic service than heretofore. With such allies earnestly at work the voting half of the party may well feel their chances for victory greatly

GENERAL HARRISON'S SPEECHES. From the day of General Harrison's nomination until that of his departure from this city, June 26 to Aug. 18, he made forty-one speeches. These speeches were made to visiting delegations from this and other States. including several clubs and special organizations, but mostly unorganized masses of people. Sometimes their coming was announced a few days in advance, and sometimes only few hours. In every case there was a spokesman on behalf of the visitors whose speech preceded that of General Harrison. The lat-

ter never knew in advance what the spokesman was going to say, but always shaped his own speech somewhat with reference to what had been said. General Harrison's speeches were in every instance extemporaneous, that is, delivered without manuscript or notes. The speeches were reported in short-hand and given to the press just as delivered, excepting such slight verbal alterations as are almost always found necessary in proof-reading. They covered a variety of topics, and, though touching on many points, each one was short. The following sentences indicate the general line of thought in the speeches. Without including all the speeches or all the striking ces they form an interesting collection of campaign texts. They are not selected because they are better than other sentences that might have been selected, but because each one is complete in itself and a sort o key-note to the speech from which it is taken: "Kings sometimes bestow, upon those whom they desire to honor, decorations But that man is most highly decorated who has the regard and affection of his friends." "The comradeship of the war will never

end until our lives end. "We could always depend upon the faith fulness of the black man. He might be mis taken, but he was never false."

"I do not know why we cannot hold our political differences with respect for each other's opinions, and with entire respect for each other personally.

"Any development that does not reach and beneficially affect all our people is not to be

"Any policy that transfers production from the Amercan to the English or German sho works an injury to all American workmen." "A manly assertion by each of his individual rights, and a manly concession of equa rights to every other man, is the boast and the law of good citizenship."

"The gates of Castle Garden swing inward. They do not swing outward to any American laborer seeking a better country than this." "The Republican party stands for the prin

ciple of protection. "There is a sense of justice, of fairness, that will assert itself against these attempts to coin party advantages out of public wrong. The day when men can be disfranchised or shorn of their political power for opinion's sake must have an end in our country."

We believe it to be good for the whole country that loyalty and fidelity to the flag

"Our party stands unequivocally, without evasion or qualification, for the doctrine that the American market shall be preserved for

our American producers." "My countrymen, it is no time now to an anothecary's scale to weigh the rewards of

the men who saved the country." "It is one of the best evidences of the prosperity of our cities that so large a proportion the men who work are covered by their own roof-trees. If we would perpetuate this condition we must maintain the American

scale of wages.' "The laboring men of this land may safely trust every just reform in which they are interested to public discussion and to the logic

"It can easily be demonstrated that if our revenue laws were so adjusted that the imports from Great Britain should be doubled it ld be good for the workingmen of Eng land, but I think it would be hard to demon strate that it would be good for the workingmen of America."

"Education is the great conservative and assimilating force. Therefore, in our political campaigns let men think for themselves, and the truth will assert its sway over the minds

"The home is the best and is the first school of good citizenship. It is the great conservative and assimilating force. I should despair for my country if American citizens were to be trained only in our schools, valuable as their instruction is. It is in the home that we first learn obedience and respect for law."

'The protective system is a barrier against the flood of foreign importations and the competition of underpaid labor in Europe. Those who want to lower the dyke owe it to those who live behind it to make a plain statement of their purposes."

"Every safeguard of law should be thrown around the ballot-box until fraud in voting and frauds in counting shall receive the sure penalties of law, as well as the reprobation of all good men."

"The disastrous effects upon our workingmen and working women of competition with cheap, underpaid labor are not obviated by keeping the cheap worker over the sea if the product of his cheap labor is allowed free competition in our market. We should protect our people against competition with the products of underpaid labor abroad, as well as against the coming to our shores of paupers, laborers under contract and the Chinese

"The Republican party has never found it necessary or consistent with its great principles to suppress free discussion of any question. There is not a Republican community where any man may not advocate, without

'Do not allow any one to persuade you that the great contest as to our tariff policy is one between schedules. It is not a question of a 7-per cent. reduction. It is a question between wide-apart principles-the principle protection, the intelligent recognition in the framing of our tariff laws of the duty to protect our American industries and maintain the American scale of wages by adequate discriminating duties on the one hand, and on the other a denial of the constitutional right to make our customs duties protective, or the assertion of the doctrine that free competition with foreign products is the ideal condition to which all our legislation should tend."

An Englishman who has been visiting in Boston is quoted by an Eastern paper as saying that he was shocked at the bad sanitary condition of its streets, and, in particular, was amazed at the litter of old paper allowed to accumulate in the gutters and blow in people's faces, carrying with it the germs of disto accumulate in the gutters and blow in peocrats to keep the Prohibition campaign going.
There is no reason to believe that St. John pertranspage, and mency was furnished by Democrats to keep the Prohibition campaign going.
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There is no reason to believe that St. John pertranspage in the section meant the failure of consumption, has crops for the next four years. If we had every granger in the State going to night schools in to accumulate in the gutters and blow in

ease. He suggests as a remedy for this the placing of receptacles along the sidewalks and the employment of boys to gather up the rubbish and place it in the boxes, from which it could be removed by health carts every night This accumulation of paper, straw, paper boxes, etc., is a familiar sight in Indianapolis as well as in Boston, and detracts greatly from the appearance of the streets. It is an eyesore which should be removed for the sake of the city's reputation for cleanliness, if not for sanitary reasons. The adoption of any new system for keeping the thoroughfares in order is not possible in the present state of Indianapolis finances, but the more frequent services of the shovel brigade on the business streets is both possible and desirable. Much too, might be done in the way of prevention. There should be a law to prohibit the sweeping of rubbish from shops and stores into the streets, but if such an ordinance exists, it not enforced, the gutters being regarded, apparently, by the porters of many such establishments as the proper receptacle for all manner of refuse. A reform in this respect will be necessary on Washington street when the new pavement is laid, and it may as well begin now on other thoroughfares.

THE INSANE AND THEIR TREATMENT. Something of the feeling that a mother has for a crippled child is felt by all members of a family for one of their number who is physically or mentally afflicted. The natural desire is to surround the unfortunate with every comfort, to provide him with every luxury, to make up in other directions for the deprivation he suffers in one. Untold sacrifices are cheerfully and constantly made that this may be accomplished, and the reward enough if the hapless one is made glad. Where the sufferer can be served by the hands of those who love him the task is one of comparatively little difficulty; even when wants the eye of affection is a guide and his needs are anticipated. It happens, however, that sometimes the afflicted being, the victim of fate, must be removed from his home and loving care. by the sentiment of humanity the State has beneficently provided a refuge for those of its sons and daughters who are unable to care for themselves. To the mentally deficient it has given a home which is intended to be a satisfactory substitute for the actual home in all its details, and at the same time a sanitary institution. The impossibility of keeping insane persons within bounds in a private house, as well as the danger from their presence, makes it imperative that they shall be confined in safer quarters. If al were as it should be, and as it is the intention of the State to have it, the Indiana Hospital for the Insane would be the most desirable of all places for such unfortunates. If friends of the afflicted creatures were sure that the purposes of the institution were properly carried out, they could confide their loved ones to its care without misgivings, and with hope for the future. As matters are now they are not sure. Two years ago, as disclosed by legislative investigation, the helpless inmates of the Insane Hospital were being served with food unfit for human consumption. Instead of providing that healthful nourishment which, as it builds up the body must benefit the mind, the patients were fed upon spoiled meat, upon wormy fruit, upon rancid butter, upon unspeakable atrocities in the way of cookery. That was two years ago, but there is no assurance that the condition of affairs has since been improved. On the contrary, there is every reason to fear that the reverse is the case. The men guilty of perpetrating such outrages were not removed by the party responsible for them, but remain in power, and, by the removal of a superintendent who acted as a check upon their infamy, have gained absolute control. With the same men making purchases of the same persons who furnished supplies before, what reason has the public to believe that the unhappy inmates are not served with food of the same vile quality? On the other hand, is there not the best cause to suspect that even worse abuses are perpetrated? The public knows that competent physicians have been removed to make room for others with little professional skill; that good nurses and attendants have been discharged to give place to political heelers and personal friends of those in authority. The public does not know that these untrained, irresponsible persons do not neglect and ill-treat the afflicted creatures in their charge; against its inclination to suspect illdoing, it is forced, by circumstances, to bethat the comfort State's insane the a secondary condition with the hospital authorities. It is an unpleasant subject to reflect upon, but it is one which appeals to the humanity of every citizen of the State. Hundreds of families throughout Indiana are racked with anxiety lest those dear to them are suffering within the walls of that hospital as only the insane, with their abnormally acute sensibilities, can suffer from illtreatment. To them the reform of the State institutions is a matter that comes close home: the tariff issue is vital, but the immediate personal welfare of their flesh and blood is paramount. It is an issue which, for the sake of humanity, and for their State's credit, Indianians should never lose sight of until all the benevolent institutions are placed under a management that will insure them against a repetition of the outrages that have made the Insane Hospital a by-word and a disgrace.

MINOR MENTION.

THAT John P. St. John, the temperance fraud, was paid by the Democrats for his services in the last campaign has been often charged and generally believed. He and his immediate friends have strenuously denied it, but the fact has recently been proven beyond doubt. Mr. Morrissey, the Democratic editor of the Omaha World, in a late issue, has the following: "THE TRUTH ABOUT ST. JOHN.

"Clarkson found St. John empty-pocketed and offered him a pretty sum to withdraw from the field. John B. Finch, now dead, but well known in Nebraska, heard of Clarkson's offer, and fearful lest it might be accepted, or at least the Probibition exampaign so sincerely being fostered by himself, fall flat, met Dr. George L. iller, of this city, in one of the New York city hotels, and told him of the Clarkson offer. Dr. iller in time communicated the news to Senator Gorman, who was managing the Democratic

sonally got a single penny beyond his legitimate campaign expenses. That he did the Democratic cause great service there is no question." The Omaha Republican adds to the above

"Let self-respecting temperance Republicans take notice of the admission by this prominent Democrat, who undoubtedly knows what he is talking about. Let the Republican press everywhere publish the fact, for the creature is again in the field, in the same dirty work of speakingly aiding the Democrats under the Prohibition mask, and undoubtedly paid his Judas money by the same men as before. Can Republicans, in any large number, be led to their slaughter by such shameless fraud!"

THE Indiana Christian Advocate, noticing th methods adopted by the temperance people of

"Compare that body of honest, earnest men with the men who constitute the Probibition party of to-day. They ran no man for the Legislature so as to elect such a man as Turpie to the Senate over such a man as Harrison. They ran no man for Congress so as to defeat such man as Ira J. Chase, and make the election of such a man as Matson possible. They ran no man for the Supreme Court so as to elect such s man as Cofforth over such a man as Elliott They ran no man for President so as to consent to the election of such a man as Cleveland over such a man as Harrison. 'Third party,' indeed We wish the woods were full of such 'third party' men. Prohibition would be in sight today if they were."

IT was thought by some that the English press would denounce the hanging of Brooks, alias Maxwell, the St. Louis trunk murderer, and his final address to the English people was no doubt intended to create popular sympathy. It must be said, to the credit of the English press, that nothing of the kind has occurred. On the contrary, the English papers that noticed the taking off of the murderer com mended Governor Morehouse for refusing to stay the execution. The address to the English people which Brooks gave to the correspondents before his death was not cabled in full, but wa cut down by Reuter's agency one-half. Gov. Morehouse's note to Secretary Bayard, refusing to grant the stay asked for, was cabled in full. The London Standard, a leading conservative organ, reviewed the case at some length editori ally, conceding the fairness of Maxwell's trial and conviction, and, of course, the justice of his

punishment. The Standard says: "For the credit of this country, and in the interest of the bereaved relatives of the culprit. every one would fain have wished that a differnow to believe that Brooks was not what, after a most patient trial, he was pronounced to bethe heartless murderer of his friend. In brief, the evidence of the prisoner having bought chloroform, administered it to his friend and then killed and robbed him, was so plain that no other verdict could have been brought in than that which the jury delivered." Further on in the same article, touching upon

another phase of the case it says: "The law's delays are, in America, not always n the side of justice. Too frequently notor ous criminals are discharged, after the clearest evidence has been adduced, simply by the ingenuity of counsel in bringing up writs of error and obtaining new trials under circumstance which afford the accused a good chance of slir

ping through the very elastic meshes of the idicial net. In Brooks's case, however, justice, though slow, has been sure, and, considering the atrocity of the crime, and—in spite of his unfounded complaint of not getting justice from a prejudiced jury-the clearness of his guilt, it would have been mischievous had the result been otherwise.

Maxwell's lawyers undoubtedly expected get up an international newspaper controversy over the justice of his execution, and thus gain more notoriety and free advertising out of it In this they have been disappointed.

THERE are one or two points in "the law the road" which ought to be rigidly observed but which are constantly violated. One of these is that, in meeting, drivers should always keep to the right. The reason of the rule is obvious and if carefully observed it would prevent many collisions. A recent communication in the Journal stated that the writer had met with two accidents within a fortnight through the disre gard of this rule by others while driving. Almost everybody who drives much must have experienced or witnessed such accidents Keeping to the right is a law of the road which no driver who has proper regard for the rights of others would think of violating, and it should be rigidly adhered to. The other point is the relative rights of drivers and pedestrians. \*Most drivers seem to think that people on foot have no rights which they are bound to respect, and that pedestrians must take care of themselves. The rule of law and the decisions of the courts are the other way. Pedestrians have the right of way on street crossings or anywhere in the streets, and a driver who runs over or into a pedestrian always does so at his peril. A reckless driver is a public enemy. Pedestrians who yield him the right of way surrender their rights. The law is on their side and it the duty of drivers to look out for pedestrians rather than for pedestrians to look out for the

MR. JOHN C. WRIGHT, who has just returned from a summer jaunt in the East, tells a fish story of which Rev. Dr. McLeod, of this city, is the hero. The incident occurred at Spring lake, New Jersey, where Doctor McLeod was sojourning. One day he and four or five others went out fishing, and as there had been rumors of man-eating sharks in those waters the Doctor concluded to try for one. Accordingly he rigged a tackle consisting of a big wrought-iron hook with an iron trace-chain attached, with a strong rope for a line and a wooden joist for a float, baited it with a young pig or something of that kind, and then paid it out over the stern of the boat. The party were fishing for smaller fish, but after some time the Doctor noticed that his float had dissappeared and concluded to try his line. The first pull showed that there was something on it. and presently the efforts of the entire party were necessary to haul it in. The Doctor had fished better than he knew. It was a real shark. When they hauled him alongside he fought like a tiger, and it was with great difficulty that he was killed. They hauled him ashore and found he measured nine feet in length and weighed 400

A Boston special says that H. J. Pettifer, secretary of the Workingman's Association for Defense of British Industry, at London, has gone to Ireland to visit the industrial centers and note the condition of the people. He will lay the result of his observations before the American workingmen. He will reach this country about the middle of September and devote a month to speaking in public in most of the large industrial centers in New England and the Middle States, and if possible he will come West. Mr. Pettifer is not a politician but a workingman who is at the head of the English organization to supersede free trade with a protective policy of the American type. He has made a careful study of the condition of the workingmen of Great Britain, and no one more competent to speak on the subject than he. When he reaches the United States he will speak, not as a politician, but as an English workingman opposed to free trade.

THE New York Press puts the case well when it says this is a bread-winners' campaign, and when the business men and breadwinners of this country take matters into their own hands the politicians and tedious old theory mongers are apt to be left behind. It is bread and meat and high wages against fine theories and pauper

W. D. HOARD, Republican nomines for Goverpor in Wisconsin, is a dairy farmer, well known and very popular. A disgusted Democrat is reported as saying: "Why, there are whole sections of farmers that have been reading our documents that will now toss up their hats and vote for that Jefferson county granger if they knew his election meant the failure of

which all the teachers were free-trade professors. we couldn't hold them in line until November. That fellow Hoard, with his dry yarns and his slouch hat, would steal 'em at the first county fair they attended. Henry Payne don't deserve it, but Hoard's nomination will make Wisconsin very easy for the Republicans."

WE have another inquiry for the exact wording of the section of the Confederate Constitution relating to free trade. Article 1, Section ? of the Confederate Constitution, reads as follows: "The Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises for revenue necessary to pay the debts. provide for the common defense, and carry on the government of the Confederate States, but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry, and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States." Another provision of the Constitution prohibited the appropriation of any public money for internal improvements. Mr Mills, present chrirman of the ways and means committee, and author of the Mills bill, swore

allegiance to this Constitution. SPEAKING of peaches, what a great, crop we have this year, and what beautiful fruit. The English worthy who said "doubtless God might have made a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless God never did," might have extended the remark to include peaches. Certainly there is no fruit more beautiful to the eye more luscious to the taste than a sound, fully ripe peach. The fruit this year is uncommonly abundant, fine and cheap. There has not been such a peach crop in the West for a long time and probably will not be another such for many years to come. The ten-year-old child of to-day never saw such peaches as those now in the market and will probaby be twenty years old before he sees their like again.

Two American dentists have been fined \$23 each for illegally practicing deptistry in London. One of them has a diploma from the Pennsylvania University and the other one from a Boston college; but diplomas from these institutions, it was decided by the judge, cannot be recognized as valid in the English dental registry law. The dentists will appeal to a higher court and expect to win their case. Their prosecution was probably instigated by English dentists, from jealousy. Good American dentists are, we believe, the best in the world Americans excel the English in everything that requires delicacy of touch, careful manipulation and artistic workmanship.

Ir is not often that an editor gets such 'scoop" on his rivals as to be struck by light ning and recover to describe his sensations in his own paper. The editor of the Providence, R. I., Dispatch has enjoyed this rare experience. During a thunder-storm a few nights ago he received an electric shock which rendered him in sensible for a quarter of an hour. Being asked as to his sensations, he said: "No, it is not pain ful, in the literal sense. You simply have the light of life blown out for a time. No pain, no feeling; and when you come back to conscious ness you feel a prickly sensation of the cuticle, which is evidence that you have had the natural pulsations quickened to a high degree."

AMERICAN farmers require more protectio rather than less. By the statistics just published by the Treasury Department it appears that during the year, ending June 30, 1888, we imported into the United States 15,639,861 dozen eggs; \$8,006,332 worth of live animals; \$8,755,733 worth of breadstuffs, including nearly a half million bushels of wheat; 100,269 tons of hay; 5,584,033 pounds of hops; \$2,088,854 worth of provisions, comprising meat and dairy products; 1.942.840 bushels of beans and peas, and 8,259,-538 bushels of potatoes. This is a very flarge increase over last year.

THE British-American residents of Chleage, that is, the residents there of British birth and blood, have an association, and yesterday they had a parade and pionic. It is pleasant to record that on this occasion no flag was carried but the stars and stripes, the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America acted as escort, and the speeches and resolutions, which formed a part of the programme, were as loyally and patriotically American as though the shaft of Bunker hill had in spired them. There is no objection to citizens of foreign birth who become thoroughly Ameri-

THERE are indications of a general warm wave throughout the country. The few coo nights and mornings of last week set people to thinking and talking about fall, but the summer is not ended yet. Spring was late and summer is likely to extend well towards the close September. It has been, on the whole, a very pleasant summer. There have been a few ho days and nights, but in the main it has been very pleasant. Change of air and a brief period of recreation are always pleasant and desirable. but there has not been much need of leaving

HERE is a toothsome item: The Kokomo Gazette-Tribune mentions a farmer who lives mile from that city who has ten acres in melon on which he has 400 hills and will harvest 40,000 choice melops for market. One hill of watermelons covers 3,025 square feet of ground, or fifty-five feet square each way. From the root start nine runners and the ground is matted with branches. This one vine is growing forty two melons, some of which now weigh over fifty

THE London Pall Mail Gazette (pronounced Peil Mell, if you please,) very philosophically remarks concerning the fisheries treaty: "Neither Americans nor Englishmen are lunatics, and the world will not be plunged into a bath of blood because opinions differ over a kettle of fish. The matter will be again negotiated after the election, and in the meantime we can cultivate India-rubber-like forbearance and a cool tem-

On the 30th of June, 1885, the last year of Republican administration, the balance of for eign trade in our favor for the year was \$164. 662,426. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, in consequence of the way the government has construed and administered the present tariff laws, and the derangement in business occasioned by the introduction of the Mills bill in Congress, the balance of trade for the year is against us \$27,925,174. THE yellow fever panic in Florida seems to be

but embraces pretty much the entire State Towns are deserted and business is suspended Fugitives from Jacksonville are shuned like lepers. In fact, people in Florida who cannot get away seem to have lost their senses. EX-VICE-PRESIDENT HANNIBAL HAMLIN WAS a conspicuous figure at the recent Republican

spreading. It is not confined to Jacksonville,

meeting in Bangor, Me. He is described as "rugged and hearty as ever, in the perennial shad-bellied coat and shiny silk hat that looked like a relic of the hard cider and log-cabin cam

FREE trade in foreign pauper labor is as b as free trade in foreign manufactures.

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

THE Craig-y-Nos property, which Mme. Patti-Nicolini wants to sell, comprises 350 acres, an possts the fivest trout streams in Wales.

SENATOR BECK said in debate, the other day, that he knew a half dozen pages in Congress who were better parliamentarians than himself. PROFESSOR KREBS, of Milan, Italy, the dis-

members of a physician's family who may be afflicted with the disease and who will come ! Milan for treatment. Ir is announced that Maxwell's body is to b buried at sea by his family, thus leaving no

spot on earth to remind them of the fate of their wayward boy. EDITOR Joseph Pulitzer is at Homburg. His eyes are better, but his oculists have ordered him

not to touch a pen or even attempt to read for at least six months to come. THE Queen of the Tonga Islands has peti tioned to have her country taken under the protection of Great Britain, to save her land from the curse of strong wink, which the trad-

ers are forcing on her people. GLADSTONE'S private library contains 15,000 volumes, and the venerable statesman can lay his hand upon any one book of them all at a minute's notice. "I haven't a single book," he says, "that I am not on intimate terms with."

PRESIDENT CARNOT, of France, has been placed in a curious dilemma. He was taught the handicraft of a carpenter ir his youth, and the striking carpenters of Paris have written to him complaining that he has not attended their meetings nor subscribed to their fund. It is not generally known that Queen Victoria

is raising fine live stock. Nevertheless, at the recent agricultural show in the Isle of Wight her Majesty took three prizes for farm horses. one for Jersey cattle, four for Down sheep and the champion prize for the best ram. MISS LEONA DARE, the famous athlete, recently made a balloon ascension in England

hanging by her feet from a trapeze. On alight ing, six miles away, she found that she had forgotten her clothing, and had to ride back to town in an open wagon, clad only in tights. THE Empress Eugenie, in reply to the pressing invitation of King Humbert to come to the wedding of the Princess Letitia, says that she made a vow at the death of the Prince Imperial never to appear at any fete of any kind and

never to take off her deep mourning. The bridal

couple will visit her at Chiselhurst. THE Mikado of Japan has almost finished his new palace, which has taken six years for it construction. There are 400 rooms in the build ing, and the dining-hall will seat 127 guests. The furniture of the state department came from Germany. Not the least interesting object in the palace is an American piano.

KEATE was a great teacher and ruler. He was also a tremendous flogger. On one occasion. so the story goes, he addressed the boys upon the sixth beatitutde, and the substance of his comment has come down to us: "Blessed are the pure in heart.' Mind that. It's your duty to be pure in heart. If you're not pure in heart

MRS. GARY, wife of Judge Gary, of Chicago, hires three or four new servants every week. The Aparchists of Chicago hate Judge Gary and constantly send him threatening missives. Servants are not, as a general thing, willing to run the risk of dismemberment by dynamite for the sake of retaining a situation. Judge Gary laughs at the threats of the Anarchiets, but his wife finds the servant problem anything but a laughing matter.

THE Dake and Duchess of Connaught and Prince and Princess Christian are the only members of the royal family who now have apartments in Buckingham Talace, and the Queer does not allow those apartments to be occupie by the persons to whom they are appropriated for more than a certain number of nights in each London season, or for more than three nights in succession, except by special permis-

MISS UTTIET, better known perhaps as "Maxwell Gray," is the only daughter of a physician at Newport, Isle of Wight, and is a hopeless invalid. It is told that when "The Silence of Dean Maitland" was published Lord Tennyson read it with great interest and was anxious to know tho author. He wrote to Miss Uttlet, inviting her to visit him at Freshwater, but she was too il to do so. Thereupon he drove over to Newport

THERE is a project on foot to change the name of Elizabethtown, Ky., to Widowville, or some such name, because of the number of wemen iving there who have lost their husbands. Sixty-one of these bereaved personages wander dolefully about the place, only three having been able to secure second husbands in the last thirty-five years. What makes the situation more alarming is the fact that there are only six widowers in the town and these appear conented in their loneliness.

Ir any mortal man ever got out a newspaper under more trying circumstances than we have done this week, we would just like to see the color of his hair. Our folks have all been sick: so that, being editor, devil, canvasser, reporter foreman and compositor, we have cooked, milked, washed dishes, swept, chopped wood, toted water, and have been doctor, nurse, an general roustabout-in fact, we've done every thing but say our prayers. - Jasper (Ga.) Herald

MR. GEORGE M. PULLMAN relates that he first visited the island, among the Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence, on which he has just completed a splendid summer residence, in 1863. He spent several weeks there, in camp with his brother and sister. Soon after he bought the island for \$40. The next year he put up a little \$500 cabin on it, and in that humble abode he once had General Grant and General Sheridan as guests. His new house cost a considerable fortune, and was dedicated to his mother on her eightieth birthday anniversary.

THERE was a func ne at a Separatist meeting which Sir Georg evelyan addressed the other day at Birmi. om, England. Mr. Fulford, a well-known brewer, was in the chair, but Sir George had not been well-posted, and, t the dismay of those on the platform, and ami the low tittering of the audience, he proceeded to inveigh against brewers and licensed victuallers, on whom he lavished much invective. on the platform presently arose and whispered to Sir George, who stopped, appeared embarrassed, coughed loudly and abruptly changed the subject

If there is such a thing as a charmed life surely the steward off the steamer Thingvalla possesses it. His name is Gustav Gundersen. and the sinking of the Geiser was the sevent ocean disaster which he has been in since 1866 when he was shipwrecked on the coast of Norway. The second vessel on board which he served foundered off Cape St. Vincent in 1868; the third was wrecked off Australia in 1872; the fourth was dismasted off the Cape of Good Hope in 1873; the fifth was lost in a great gale on the voyage from New Zealand to Australia in 1874 and the sixth was run down and sunk off Port Adelaide in 1878. DOM PEDRO, Emperor of Brazil, traveled

through this country, it will be remembered, in 1876. A short time ago, in conversation with an American journalist at Naples, the Emperor spoke with admiration of three Americans whom he met in that year-namely, Longfellow, Whit-tier and George W. Childs. He is especially fond of the writings of the Quaker poet. Mr. Childs, who entertained him in Philadelphia at the time of the Centennial, he spoke in terms of high regard. The broad philanthropy and kindly nature of Mr. Childs were dwelt upon and the Emperor was pleased to hear that the famous Philadelphian remains in vigorous health and enjoys increased prosperity. DR. GRACE WALCOTT and three other Amer-

ican women physicians have lately the distin guished honor of an invitation by Professor Bil roth, of Vienna, to attend his private clinic four times and witness his own operations. The next day he took them to his private museum, where they saw some of the results of his surgical triumphs. Professor Bilroth is at the head of con tinental surgeons, and, a few years ago, led the prosition to the admission of women to the medical schools. The fact that these American women doctors were invited by Dr. Bilroth to his own clinic and to his private musuem created quite a sensation in Vienna, and was quoted in all the papers. But the fact shows the growth of public sentiment.

How sweet is the voice of the festive lawn-mower. As it sings and converses at morn; How blithely it stutters, now faster now slower. While shaving the beard off the lawn.

Jay Hubbell Says Michigan Is Safe.

ew York Interview. "It is not a doubtful State, no matter what efforts the Democrats make to carry it. Now,

sm not as disposed to look on the rosy side as was formerly, but I am not at all pessimistic in regard to the political future of Michigan. The Democrats have lost instead of gained ground They have put up a renegade ticket, made up of boiters and malcontents from other parties and, if anything, greatly weakened their ticket. It is a mistake to suppose that the so-called coa-lition between the Greenbackers and Democrats will help the Democrats to win Michigan. hear that a great many Greenbackers in all parts of the State are against the coalition. "The Democrats claim that they have strength

among the laborers. Is that true!" "No. Whatever little strongth they may have had has been lost by the sction of the Demo-

are dissatisfied with him, and will not be done or persuaded to vote for him. There will be abor ticket in the field as well as a Prob The Republicans are as strong as they were two

"What do you think of the general outlook?
"It seems highly favorable to Republican success. The people have had enough of the present inefficient Democratic-mugwump administration, and are anxious to get rid of the free ground daily, and will be elected."

MR. BLAINE'S STRENGTH

He Is Not Strong, Notwithstanding His Views on the Presidency and the Canvass. Moses P. Handy, in Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph I have been spending a week with Mr. Bisine traveling with him from New York to August

and remaining with him there for several days It was my good fortune also to be the only passenger besides himself and his son Walker on a special train, consisting of a long one passenger coach, which made a famous run rom Portland to Augusta the other pight We did the distance of sixty-three miles in about an hour and a half, and the engiwould have done better still if Mr. Blair anyious as he was to make fast time, had no grown a little nervous about the way we were bouncing along a road none too wall ballasted Notwithstanding the many publication the subject, I find that everybody asks every-body who has seen him how Mr. Blaine is locking. The question cannot be answered in a word. Those who have been a great deal with him in the last ten years are more than pleased with his better complexion, firmer hand-gray

his clear eye and erect bearing. Mrs. Blain told me that he had not been in such good health since he was prostrated by "that sun-stroke, or whatever it was," to use her own words, in 1876. She attributes his improved physical condition to his emancipation from political cares, to frequent changes of scene and air, and to much outdoor exercise. Walker Blaine expressed himself to the same effect, and with real enthusiasm, so did Colonel Coppinger, the son-in-law. In fact, the whole family say that "Father is as good as new" My own first impressions favored this view.

but I cannot say that Mr. Blaine bors the strain of the ovations which met him in New York and followed him to Maine as well as his appearan on the deck of the steamer in New York harho led me to expect. We doubt he is better, and under agreeable conditions will continue to improve, but he is no longer equal to great eren ion, and if his friends are discreet they will not ask him to wear the harness very much in this campaign. His throat seems to be very sensi tive, and to one who heard him at Portland it would seem absurd for him to think of engaging in the proposed joint discus-sion with Speaker Carlisle. He ought not to speak more than half an hour at most His speech was unfinished and he sat down so suddenly and unexpectedly and left the ball so quickly that we all thought he was ill. Talking t over afterwards he said that the only trouble was that the close atmosphere of the room affec-ted his voice and respiration, and he felt that he must get out of doors as soon as possible have lived for the last year in open air." he said and it will be some time before I can again

speak with perfect ease indoors." Mr. Blaine speaks without reserve about his future, and one cannot doubt that be looks for ward with sincere satisfaction to total abstinence from public life. As to the presidency all thought of it has quite gone out of his mind "The fact is," he said, "that I have never, since I was a member of Garfield's Cabinet, felt towards the presidency as I did before. The time that I spent in Garfield's Cabinet and in Arthur's gave me a positive distaste for the executive chair. People will not believe it, but it is true. 'You have no idea,' Garfield once said to me, 'of the utter ioneliness of this life. The minute a man becomes President of the United States his relations with his closest friends assume a new and constrained form. I long for somebody to come and talk with me in the old Oh, for a good, old-fashioned cloak-room I saw, too, how hard it was for a President to do for his friends as he would, and the breaches in old friendships that were inevitable. I would not, as you know, have been a candidate in 1884 if I could have escaped it. Pennsylvania was largely responsible for my consenting

time that things were shaping towards the nomination of General Sherman, and that would have been a result very welcome to me." "And this year." "Well, this year I never expected or desired the nomination in any sense of the words. I was quite out of the question that I should run again. In the letter to Chairman Jones I only reiterated in writing what I had said over and over again to those who had a right to know my wishes and intentions. The nomination was wisely given to General Harrison, and I predicted that result in letters to friends on this side of the water months before the Chicago convention met. When I stood on the deck of the City of New York and saw the welcoming

boats with their crowds, and flags, and bands, shuddered to think what I would have had to go through if I had made the fight again. A great weight seemed lifted from my shoulder and this sense of relief is the acutest sensation that I now enjoy.

of the day with perfect freedom, but I do not feel at liberty to give his remarks, unpremeditated as they were, to the public. His air was that of a man who was above the conflict of the moment, but nevertheless, a deeply interested spectator. His only fear as to the pending contest for the presidency was that the Democrate would after all refuse to toe the the mark on the tariff question. If the President would stand by the message and the party would stand by him. Republican success was more than a prebability. I remined him that Cleveland pever lacked backbone. He said nothing, but smiled perhaps thinking of the flag return incident. the Higgins episode, or possibly of the President's present candidacy in the light of bis letter against the second-term idea. In further conversation it was apparent that the great Republican leader believed that Harrison and Morton would grow in favor clear up to the day of election, and that he was not without hope of Republican victory in New York, se well as in Indiana and Connecticut. to New York he was greatly cheered by a talk he had that day with Warner Miller, who appeared with him on the same platform at Portland. Miller said that pot in his recollection had there ever been in New York so many changes from the Democratic to the Republican side. "The prospect in New York was not so good," said be, "in 1880, when Garfield carried the State by 21,000. In every county that I have visited I have heard of names, by the score, of manufacturers and employes in manufacturing establishments who will vote for Harrison to check the free-trade conspiracy. The protective idea is also asserting itself among Prohibitionists, and I can tell you of many of them who will take a furlough from the third party this year in order to save the country from the disastrous

New Jersey Preachers and Their Politics

effects of Democratic success on the lines laid

down in the Mills bill and the President's mes-

Philadelphia Sunday World. There is one thing I have discovered by my visit to Ocean Grove, and that is that while the Jersey ministers, as a rule, are passionately fond of fried chicken they don't propose to ail in the election of Stephen Grover Cleveland another time. General Fish has a pice way of get ting 'round the brethren. He doesn't ask them to vote for him, but he hits them in their weak est part-their stomach. Fisk always puts up liberally for dinners of fried chicken and etcet eras for the cloth, and, per consequence, the cloth stick to Fisk. But this time, I am told, they propose to work and vote for Harrison and Morton, feeling that their votes for prohib tion would only aid Cleveland. Such a course of action will take new Jersey out of the doubt

ful column. The Economical Administration, owa State Register

Secretary Whitney recently sold an unfinished government vessel, the New York, for ten del lars. It is estimated that there was at least \$15,000 worth of available lumber in the frams If a Republican official had disposed of government property for ten dollars, upon which hundreds of thousands had been expended, what howl of corruption would have been raised!

The Bloodthirsty Cleveland. hicago Journal.

If Grover Cleveland had had pluck and courage enough to have shouldered a musket him. self, instead of sending a substitute, when he was drafted in 1863, he would have seen enough of the horrors of war to make him very care! about writing gory messages to Congress and

fighting bloody battles on paper. Wisconsin and Michigan.

Badger Republicans have now a candidate bom they should esgerly support. He is a eader to win with. Under farmer Hoard is Wisconsin and farmer Luce in Michigan the Republicans should make even Democrats never again say "doubtful" of these two "At 2

Wide Open.

The editor of one Democratic organ in Name ville has gone so far as to "brand" the of another Democratic organ in the same in